The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,778. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52	0
including postage..... „	22	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs.	4	0
Repetition ..... „	2	0
First insertion, each line..... „	0	6
Second insertion ..... „	0	4
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—At Cuttack, on the 16th April, the wife of R. Alexander, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 605 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

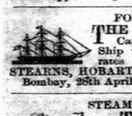
THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship VICTORIA, 1,115 tons, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.



FOR CALCUTTA.

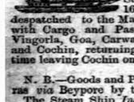
THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 577 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 4th May at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 160 H. P. Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 6th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1190 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GERIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.....5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P.M
Friday.....20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P.M
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P.M

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 11th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P.M.
Thursday.....26th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P.M.
Wednesday. 15th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P.M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday.....3rd May...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P.M.
Friday.....6th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P.M.
Tuesday....10th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P.M.
Friday.....13th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P.M.
Tuesday....17th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P.M.
Friday.....20th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P.M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P.M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....3rd May...TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 A.M.
Friday.....6th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A.M.
Tuesday....10th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P.M.
Friday.....13th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P.M.
Tuesday....17th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P.M.
Friday.....20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A.M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P.M.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3-10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 7 A.M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—WANTED CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned marks on board the SULTANA, all which packages, or any portion thereof not claimed by noon will be landed at their owners risk and expense and placed in the Custom-house godown:—

P	JA.	RS	HEF	AL
B	C B	R S & Co.	S B	PHS
9453	24	H L G	HCRL	M RB C
B W & Co.	D	HAC	TRF	
EWS		C S & Co.		

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.

Bombay, 20th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HONGKONG, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

TENDERS are invited for 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley STEAM COAL to be delivered at the Works of the Colaba Press Company. The Coal to be landed at the sea wall opposite the premises of the Company direct from aboard a Ship and subject to its approval by the Company's Engineer.

By order of the Directors of the Company,

BROOKS,
Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement must be despatched to London by the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and sign their Names at their convenience. Only those allottees who have signed the Deed can be recognized as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending Patterns of Merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the rules and at the rate of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence as regards despatches from India from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. The rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a Pattern. The quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles; nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; samples, however, of Seeds, Drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substance will of course be applicable to Patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in the length, width, or depth, or 2 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post, but the general conditions will be similar to those for book packets and they will be treated like Book Packets. If received unpaid or insufficiently paid, they will be charged at the ratesmentioned in the succeeding paras numbered 8, 9 and 10.

7. The following Postage rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates no Inland Postage is leviable in addition :—

Pattern Packets.	Route.	Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Exceeding 1 lbs. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	To The United Kingdom. Southampton	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
	To The United Kingdom. Marseilles	0 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 5 0

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of Postage* (as given in Column 1 of the above Table), the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage, together with an additional single rate.

9. If the Packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage, less the amount actually paid.

10. If the Packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 4th April 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Ishtpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 6 A.M.

A Fee of Rupees 5 will be charged for each Horse.

F. V. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I is hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED CONDUCTOR WAGGONS.—The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 200 Covered Cotton Waggons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon for delivery either at Bombay, Egutpoora, or Nassick.

Specifications and Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) can be obtained and the Drawing and Pattern Waggon can be seen on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at the Railway Works, Byculla, on and after Monday next, the 2nd May.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tender for Covered Cotton Waggon," must be lodged at this Office by noon of TUESDAY the 17th May.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપનીનો લીમીતેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપનીનો લીમીતેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie.....	*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Trencoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Bovist.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ...	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst. Bellini.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

25,000 STERLING TO BE GAINED ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1864.—£25,000 £4, 66 £2,083 twice £833, fifteen times £416, thirty times £83 &c. Sterling in the large Austrian State Money Lottery. Guaranteed by Government and State.

On the 1st August 1864 one thousand of this Loan will be drawn and two months later the drawing of prizes will take place, in which every one of these thousand Tickets must have a sure gain. The larger prizes are as above stated, the smallest is £50 Sterling. The chances therefore, are extremely favourable and none should neglect to participate in this game in which by means of a very small investment such eminent prizes can be obtained.

Tickets for the above drawing cost, say, one £1, eleven £10, twenty-three £20 sterling. Supposing several persons were to join, and take twenty-three or more tickets (at proportionate prizes) each of the party would have to pay a trifle and partake of the chance of many numbers, of which several may hit upon high gains.

Orders attended to in course and drawing lists and prizes (the latter in English Bank Bills) will be sent speedily.

The amount of tickets desired may be remitted in Bills in England, France, Germany, &c. and parties are requested to apply direct to

J. & S. FRIEDBERG,
Bankers in Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power £2 5
Do. do. 24-inch wide £2 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)
MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. .....Rs.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.....	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	29 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Red Seal.....	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule,.....	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal.....	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1863.....	£196,148
Do. do. 1859.....	238,314
Do. do. 1860.....	263,977
Do. do. 1861.....	292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

NOTICE.—To be let at Bandora from the 1st of May next the Bungalow at present occupied by R. B. Stranack, Esq. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRANACK & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 26 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 22.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy, Gloucestershire,* and *Ambrose,* a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Scores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 14, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts @ Rs. 21	0	per dozen.	
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ „ A light Breakfast Claret, in Quarts	12	8	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Claret, in Pints	7	0	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Yeatse & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old* .....Rs.	40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine ..... „	24	do.
Red Seal Sherry ..... „	24	do.
Black Seal Sherry ..... „	26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .....per dz. Rs.			42
do. in pints (expected)	„	„	3
Porter in pints (expected)	„	„	3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...Rs.			16
Old do. do.		„	15
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules		„	15
Do. white do.....		„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts.....		„	38
Do. in pints.....		„	42
Do. Green Seal, quarts.....		„	42
CLARET—Chateau Lecville, fine.....		„	32
Chateau Beychevelle		„	17
Do. do. Imperiale, a light breakfast wine.....		„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith		„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.		„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }			
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')		„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)		„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm,			
do. best .....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *James Seddon*, are hereby informed that unless they send off Boats to receive their Goods, as the same come to hand, the Captain will land them at their expense and risk.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

29th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, a quantity of unserviceable Boat Stores, one old Canoe and a small quantity of confiscated Goods consisting of Iron Screw Bolt, Goorakoo and Persian Medicine, called "Tarriaka ferroo," will be sold at the Town Custom House, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.

29th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Gertude*, Captain SPEDDING, from London, are requested to send of Boats for their Cargo without delay.

GREY & Co.,

Agents for Captain SPEDDING.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co. from the 1st March last.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised MR. ERUCHSHA CURSETJEE to sign our firm per procuration.

MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.

2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—

RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.

COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's 1857 in splendid condition.

SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.

GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra superior.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

A descriptive and historical account of Hydraulic and other Machines for raising water, ancient and modern: with observations on various subjects connected with the Mechanic Arts; including the progressive development of the Steam Engine, &c. &c. Illustrated. By T. Ewbank 15 12

Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales. 1714-1720 ... 8 0

The Roman and the Teuton: a series of lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge.—By C. Kingsley, M. A. 9 0

The Gladiators: a tale of Rome and Judæa. By G. J. W. Melville 3 12

The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863. With a visit to Montenegro. By the Viscountess Strangford 13 8

Eastern Europe and Asia. Political and Social Sketches on Russia, Greece, and Syria, in 1861-2-3. By H. A. Tilley 8 6

A new Dictionary of Chemistry. Vol. 2. By H. Watts. 29 0

A Treatise on Pharmacy, &c. By E. Parrish ... 18 0

Wilson's Works, Vol. 6.—Essays and Lectures, Vol. 1. 8 0

The Story of Carey Marshman and Ward, the Serampore Missionaries. By J. C. Marshman ... 2 12

The stream of Life on our Globe. Its archives, traditions, &c., &c. By J. L. Milton, M.R.C.S. ... 8 0

Aristotle: a chapter from the History of Science, including analyses of Aristotle's Scientific writings. By G. H. Lewes 11 4

Excision of the Scapula. By Jas. Syme, F.R.S.E ... 2 0

The Colony of Victoria; its history, commerce, and gold-mining; &c. &c., &c. By W. Westgarth ... 12 0

Hunns: Sadness. By the Countess de Gasparin ... 3 12

Hints and Guess; a book about dinners, wines, and deserts. By A. V. Kirwan 6 12

Memoirs of Queen Hortense, Mother of Napoleon III. Compiled by Sir L. Wraxall, and R. Wentham 4 8

Fun, Vol 5. Sept. 1863 to March 1864 ... ... 3 8

A Cyclopædia of Drawing, designed as a text book for the Mechanic, Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor. By W. R. Worthen 18 12

The Sorrows of Gentility. By J. E. Jewsbury ... 1 8

Stuart of Dunleath 1 8

Metallurgy. Iron and Steel. By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S. 31 8

A Dark Night's Work. By Mrs. Gaskell 2 12

Work and Play. By E. Bushnell, D.D. 2 12

Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830. Contributed to the Edinburgh Review by the Right Hon'ble Sir J. C. Lewis. Edited by Sir E. Head, Bart. 11 4

Sunshine and Shadows; or, Sketches of Thought, Philosophic and Religious. By W. B. Chulow..... 6 8

The Foot of the Cross, &c. By Dr. O. Winslow... ... 2 0

Mauritius and Madagascar: a journal of an eight years' residence in the diocese of Mauritius, and of a visit to Madagascar. By V. W. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius 5 12

Adventures of Alfan; or, the Magic Amulet. By J.H. Burrow, B. A. 3 12

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. 1863. 11th Edn. ... 14 0

Moore's Solicitor's Book of Practical Forms. ... 6 12

Philosophy in Sport made Science in earnest. By J. A. Paris, M. D. 5 12

Cornwell and Fisch's Arithmetic for beginners ... 1 2

Fosyth's The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles ... 5 12

The Habits of Good Society; handbook of etiquette for ladies and gentlemen 2 12

Book of Favourite Stories. Illustrated... ... ... 3 8

Manual of Field Artillery Drill 1 2

Murray's Abridged Grammar 0 12

Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence 12 0

Beard's Latin-English and vice versa Dictionary ... 5 12

Smith's Curtius's Grammar of the Greek Language. 5 12

Lost and Saved. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton. ... 3 12

Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon 4 8

Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon. 4 8

London Journal, Vols. 36, 37, and 38. Each ... 3 8

Counsels to a newly wedded pair 2 0

Nicholson's Practical Masonry, Bricklaying and Plastering, &c., &c. 22 8

Nicholson's The Five Orders of Architecture, &c. &c. 26 0

Mysteries of the Court. 8 vols. 39 0

Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases. By D. Power, Q.C 28 8

Gleig's Explanatory English Grammar 0 9

Geography for Schools 0 9

Hawthorne's Our Old Home, 2 vols. 15 12

Kingsley's Tales of a Wayside Inn 0 12

Mrs. Warren's Treatise on Needlework 4 3

New Infantry Drill, pocket edn. 1863 ... ... 0 12

Bugle Calls for Infantry... ... ... 3 8

Hoppus's Measurer 2 12

Weale's Examples for Builders, Carpenters, &c. &c. ... 15 12

Photographic News Almanac, 1864 ... ... 0 12

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On the Arcus Senilis, or fatty degeneration of the Cornea. By E. Canton, F.R.C.S. 8 0

Cavalry Brigade Movement. By Authority 2 4

Boccacio's Decameron... ... ... 2 12

Bell's Hints to Mothers 3 12

Carliles' Manual of Freemasonry... ... ... 2 12

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Hays's Channel Pilotage, with diagrams of Stars ... 3 12

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——— French, Spanish, German, and Latin Dictionaries.—Respectively Rs. 2, 3, 22, and ... 2 12

Six famous tales by six famous authors 2 0

Dumas' Monte Christo 2 0

Grant's The Romance of War. Harry Ogilvie. Each 1 8

Parturition without pain, or loss of consciousness ... 2 0

Temple Bar, Vol. 10—and, Dec. '63 to March '64 ... 4 0

Recent Science. Illustrated. Dec. '63 to March '64 ... 4 0

Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge.—By C. Kingsley, M. A. 9 0

Fielding's Works, complete edition 10 8

Smollett's Works, ditto 10 8

Gibb's The Laryngoscope. Illustrated 0 12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h.	5m. A. M.
First Quater, Friday	13th.....	11h.	12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	6h.	14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h.	12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	30	Mercury rises 6.32.	5 34	6 29	5 32	6 11	28th April 1864. Time—6h. 00m. 29s.
Sun.	1	Hegarian Sunday.	5 33	6 29	6 21	6 47	
Mon.	2	Daybreak at 4h.14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23	
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.	5 32	6 21	8 59	9 15	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends 7.40.	5 31	6 21	9 44	10 5	
Thur.	5	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47	
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 30	6 22	11 8	11 29	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 23
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 20
ALLAHABAD	April 23	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 23
BANGALORE	April 22	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 21	MERRUT	April 23
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDEY	April 23
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	April 23	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

EVERY one in Bombay was well aware that the *Times of India* must defend the policy of the Directors of the Commercial Bank: but even those persons who are familiar with the tactics of our contemporary were unprepared for the immoral and dishonest defence which he has had the audacity to put forward. The substance of this defence is that the shareholders of the Bank in Bombay have no right whatever to complain of the reservation of 10,000 shares in the new Chartered Company for the Promoters in London, because "the Charter has been "given *not* to the Commercial Bank, for there "was no precedent for applying for such a "grant; the Charter has been given to the "Promoters, who, if they chose to act as dishonourably as the shareholders are advised "to do, would simply ignore the Commercial Bank altogether. It seems to be forgotten that 'the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East' has no necessary connection whatever with the present Commercial Bank. It is a new Bank in every respect: and that the Commercial Bank is to "be incorporated therewith is merely a "private arrangement between the Promoters "of the new Bank, and the shareholders of "the old. The Promoters have laboured successfully to obtain a Charter; a Charter given "not to the Commercial Bank, but to themselves. The shareholders of the Commercial "Bank, or some of them, seem to imagine "that the Promoters of the new Corporation "are simply the servants or agents of the "old Bank. Nothing could be more absurd. "The proposal is to establish a new Banking "Corporation in London, with a large body of "influential shareholders there, and to incorporate "therewith the Commercial Bank of India, on "terms advantageous to the shareholders of the latter." Now, nothing is more certain than that the Promoters have acted throughout simply and solely as the agents or servants of the Commercial Bank; and that the application for the Charter was made at the instance of the Bank, supported with the funds of the Bank, and intended for the benefit not of the Promoters and their friends but of the whole body of shareholders. In proof of this statement we need only give the subjoined extract from a letter written by Messrs. Clark and Morice, the London Solicitors of the Bank, in 1857, and read at the general meeting in Bombay on the 3rd December 1862, at which the resolution was passed that that "the Directors be requested to take steps to obtain a "Royal Charter of Incorporation":—

"As to the means of effecting the change, we should recommend that, as was done in the case of the Mercantile Bank, a few friends of the existing Commercial Bank (in whom full reliance could be placed as to the allotment of shares, &c.) should apply *in their individual names* for a Charter of Incorporation."

The shareholders could hardly have anticipated that it would ever be claimed on behalf of these few friends,—very dear friends of the Bank they must be, if they cost it £300,000,—that the Charter they were commissioned to obtain is really to all intents and purposes their own, and that they are under no obligation to transfer it to the Bank, unless that part of their contract is fulfilled which allows them to dispose of 10,000 shares at their own will and pleasure.

It would be a different matter if these Promoters had, through the use of their personal wealth and influence, secured the Charter for the Bank. But the fact is that the concession of the Charter depended altogether on the claims of the Bank itself to such an extension of its privileges. Our readers probably do not know that for the last eighteen months £500,000 of the Commercial Bank's money has been lying unemployed in London, in order to be ready for production to the Lord Chancellor, whenever he should, as he has a right to do, call for such a proof of the sound financial position of the institution applying for a Charter. Now, we would ask, was this sum of £500,000 the property of the Commercial Bank, or was it lodged by the Promoters themselves, out of their own pockets, to bring out the new Company? If the Promoters supplied the money, we should be slow to grudge them any remuneration for the risk and loss of interest they incurred; but if, as we apprehend was the case, the money was provided out of the funds of the Commercial Bank of India, then so much of the capital of the Bank was lying idle in London for the benefit of a Company of which it is now claimed that the Promoters of the Charter were the originators. The old Commercial Bank suffered therefore a loss of profit on £500,000; and, if the net earnings for 1863 be taken at, say, 20 per cent., that loss is equivalent to £150,000. If, then, the Promoters take the new shares at 40 per cent. premium, they are at least bound to return £150,000 to the old shareholders for the use of their money during eighteen months. Even with this deduction, the profit on the appropriation of the 10,000 shares would still be enormous.

The weakness of the case for the Directors is shown by the eagerness of their defender in the press to point out that, all necessary formalities having been complied with, the resolution respecting the 10,000 shares now has legal effect, and that consequently the protests of disgusted shareholders come too late to be of any avail. The *Times of India* says its statement that "the principle on which the "new shares should be allotted was adopted at a special general meeting of the "shareholders, so far back as the 29th day of "July last," will "come upon the public as a surprise." We cannot understand why this should be so, since we expressly stated the very same thing in our article of Wednesday last. It is unfortunately true that the disgraceful resolution which confiscates so large a proportion of the property of the Bank for the advantage of a few of the Bank's dear friends has been confirmed at a general meeting in the way required by the deed; but legal right does not always make moral right, and public meetings in Bombay, composed partly of Europeans and partly of natives, are likely enough to confirm anything that is proposed by a smooth-tongued Chairman, as it usually happens that half the people in the room do not understand any amendment that is brought forward. It is only now, indeed, that the native shareholders in Bombay are beginning to discover that they have unwittingly consigned away to a few gentlemen in London 10,000 shares which ought in fairness to have been sold in the open market for the benefit of the Bank. It is possible, we say, that it may be vain to contest the legality of the Directors' proceedings; but we have yet to see what verdict will be pronounced, on the numerously signed protest to be sent home by next mail, by the committee of the London Stock Exchange.

WE must congratulate the Missionaries upon the champion who has stepped forth in the full panoply of type to defend their educational cause. Like Goliath of Gath, a peeler at a row, a bonnet at a gaming-table, or a paid bully at a prize-fight, the *Times of India* advances to the conflict with the usual cry "Now, then, what's the matter?" Goliath is described as a man of war from his youth up: our contemporary rather reminds us of a woman of perpetual squabbles. In this special case the style of controversy adopted is eminently feminine. The charge which we brought against the Missionaries, which we supported by extracts and clear proof, and which we are ready to maintain, was that of direct dishonesty and disingenuousness in dealing with Mr. Howard and his reports: we stated as clearly as pen and ink and type could make any intention clear, that the memoranda addressed to the Governor were unfair in tone and dishonest in quotation—and in answer to that the *Times* attempts to slip through the difficulty we raised by stating "that it is not *pretended* that they" (the estimates from Mr. Howard) "were garbled or so arranged as to give a mis-"taken impression;" and then fortified by this alleged concession on our part again to draw from the same extracts the identical conclusions which, as we proved, are so exceedingly unfair to Mr. Howard. What also is to be said of that dogmatism which without any manner of proof, without a scintilla of evidence, lays it broadly down that "a "violent religious prejudice is clearly discernible "in his (Mr. Howard's) whole official procedure?" We challenge the *Times of India* and the Missionaries to produce proof of any kind on which to rest this charge. If they cannot do it, and we and they know it is simply impossible, we tell them that to arraign any man, and much more a man in the public service, at the bar of public opinion upon a charge of this nature is worthy of the deepest censure. The more especially as the disgrace they would inflict upon Mr. Howard is but that of a scapegoat, do we think their efforts unworthy. No one would wish to deny them the pleasure of agitating against a system, which, in their folly, they choose to consider obnoxious; but against their obtaining their ends over the destroyed reputation of Mr. Howard or any one else, who in fulfilling his duty has managed to rouse their unthinking hostility, we enter our most emphatic protest.

In casting our eyes over the Missionary apology in yesterday's issue of the *Times*, we look in vain for anything in the nature of an argument till we come towards the end of the article. The writer having hitherto contented himself with that sort of vague and vapid declamation, which we are so well accustomed to from the pulpits, and which so successfully empties modern Churches, is suddenly seized with a brilliant idea, which he sets trundling in the following manner:—

"The principle of the Secular Educationists of this Presidency, by their own confession, is that a *part is better than the whole*, what we mean is this; a whole education addresses itself to the whole man, his physical, mental, and moral, and spiritual nature; secular education denies one and that the most important of these parts &c.." Upon reading this, we were at first somewhat puzzled to know what our contemporary was driving at, until we discovered the slight confusion of idea between the words "better" and "greater" which animated this wonderful logic. We are certainly ready cheerfully to admit, as our Euclids require us to do, that the whole is *greater* than its part; but by what manner of logical sequence we are thence boand as an indisputable axiom that it is therefore better, we have unfortunately, hitherto, been left uninstructed. In our ignorance we thought that perhaps to lose part of one's future was much better than to lose the whole, or to receive a part of a sound thrashing at school a great deal preferable to receiving the whole.

However, be this as it may, reasons for not yet allowing these grants-in-aid to proselytizing schools are so many and so cogent, that we fear at present the Missionaries must administer their food to the spiritual part of the Hindoo without Government assistance. It is not our intention to enter again upon the political reasons which we formerly touched upon: we will merely say that before they make such a pother and fuss about the snubbing they invariably receive at the hands of Government, they might as well be prepared to show that they have made some way in their much-vaunted conversions, with the very considerable means already at their disposal. Can they come forward and say that they have ever converted any one in their schools hitherto? And if they had would not their school from forth which the young acolyte walked have been emptied of all its scholars the next day? Instead of pouring meaningless abuse upon the Government schools, and stating that "the Missionaries are prepared to do the work of the Department better, more completely, and at less than half the cost," let them state what they have already done, and wherein their work has been already done cheaper and better than that of the Government. Let them give us, instead of idle vaunts like the foregoing, accomplished results. Moreover, let them tell us what claim have they to be considered competent teachers? A reference to our English University statistics certainly shows us that the work in which these people are engaged is not popular among the most highly educated men we possess; let them therefore give us their credentials, and show themselves entitled to respect, before they flaunt their grievance.

It is certainly by no means our present purpose to enter upon a consideration of the savage dissensions upon the most vital points of the Christian religion which are at present notoriously gnawing at the vitals of old established creeds. But the moment seized upon for a fierce agitation for a Governmental sanction to religious instruction in schools does seem rather inopportune, when one comes to consider that one of the most cherished tenets of our Church has just been overthrown by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and half the educated world is divided in belief as to the truth or falsehood of the greater and most material part of the Old Testament itself!

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IX.

As might be expected in such a pastoral country, there are vast herds of cattle, bullocks, cows, and buffaloes, but these herds are of an ordinary description, rather below than above the general Indian average, except perhaps on the banks of the lower Wurda and the Godavery. In few parts are there such good cattle as there are in the Madras Presidency, or in the Deccan. There is no breed of horses or ponies worthy of the name, the Deccan chiefly supplying these animals for the local demand. There are scarcely any camels either, in fact the country is too stony and hilly for them, but elephants there are in plenty, especially in the Hoshungabad and Nursingpore districts, where nearly every Zemindar owns one. Of wild animals—tigers, panthers, leopards, bears, hyænas, and wolves infest the whole country and are most destructive to human life, the bears too are mischievous in eating up the crops. I must not forget either to say that bison and wild buffalo roam in the more jungly parts of the dense forests, which abound in valuable timber, much more so indeed than do the forests of Oudh. Along the ranges of the Sautpoora Hills there are extensive forests of saul, bigi saul, and saj trees, to the south there are extensive teak forests, some being near the River Godavery; the girth of some of the trees here is considerable, many are six feet in girth and one hundred feet in length, most of these sauls of wood are exported from the Bustar district and floated down the Godavery. Last year owing to the abolition of transit dues, and the greater confidence in the security of life and property after the cession of the Godavery talooks by the Nizam, no less than from 30,000 to 35,000 logs were exported by this route. The timber for all the buildings in Nagpore and Kamptee has for many years been drawn from these forests, and the consumption has been very great. No arrangements for conservation were made at the time, and these once fine forests are nearly exhausted, and reproduction must be very slow. The teak in the south is equally fine and abundant, but many of the best forests are comparatively inaccessible, and one tract near the Wurda is estimated to contain not more than 15,000 logs. Saul of considerable girth and length grows in greatest abundance in the districts of the Sautpoora Range and in the south western tracts, but it is found more or less in all the wooded tracts. North and south, some of these forests have been largely used, but many tracts are still untouched; quantities of this wood have been used for the railway. The saj is plentiful in all the forests, the trees grow to a considerable height, and have not yet been worked up, this wood also will be used by the railway contractors as well as the bigi saul. The bamboo grows in extensive clumps in the northern parts of the Nagpore province, at the foot of the Sautpoora Hills and towards the Godavery. For the conservation of forests in the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, a department was organized some years ago, and great benefit has resulted from their supervision. Captain Pearson is the Conservator of Forests and has his headquarters at Puchmarree in the Sautpoora range of hills. In Oudh the Government charge for felling a tree is Rs. 4 while here it is one rupee less, and for a sleeper a toll of four annas is levied. Mr. Temple lately issued new rules for forest conservancy in Zemindaree Taluq which will tend much to preserve timber; none of the ryots are to cut teak, sheeshum, or saul without the permission of their Zemindar, who is enjoined, especially as regards young trees, to give permission only when the wood is required absolutely for building their houses or for clearing the ground for permanent cultivation. No teak or saul tree is to be cut of less girth than four and a half feet or three cubits from the ground, and no saj or kowah of less girth than two cubits in girth. Of the agricultural products the most valuable in these Provinces is cotton, which grows to a great extent in the valley of the Wurdah and in Chutteesghur, and which has within the past two years been extensively cultivated in all parts of the Province especially in the valley of the Nerbudda, where also the best wheat grows Opium of good quality is largely produced in the Baitool districts, and its culture is also extending. The best sugar-cane is met with in the Jubbulpore district, but in general the sugar-cane in these Provinces is of an inferior description, in fact the culture of the cane is as yet only new, but it no doubt will soon increase. Safflower of good quality is grown in Chutteesghur, Indigo to some extent is produced in Sumbulpore. Indian corn and millet, jowaree are found in most parts of these Provinces. Of fibrous substance—flax and hemps—there is but little as yet produced. Tea and coffee cultivation has yet to be introduced, and the ranges of the Sautpoora Hills certainly offer facilities for their introduction, as also for silk. Among the natural productions, lac dye must be counted. The substance from which the dye is extracted is the work of insects which settle in innumerable myriads upon particular trees or shrubs or grasses, in the forests in the districts of Nursingpore, Mundlah, Chutteesghur and Sumoulpore. Mr. Williams of Jubbulpore has a large lac factory, where he has made a fortune. He came out to this country formerly as a soldier, by his ingenious exhibitions of *legerdemain* he made enough money to purchase his discharge, and being of a roving disposition he travelled all over India giving his exhibitions, but unfortunately, or rather I may say fortunately for his after prospects in life, his assistant fell ill on the night he was exhibiting, his tricks in consequence failed, and he was obliged to leave that station, as the audience thought they had been taken in and *sold*. Coming to Jubbulpoor just as the school of industry had been established, Mr. Williams applied for the superintendentship, which Captain Sleeman gave him; here he taught the Thugs all sorts of trades especially making carpets and tents, and after a time set up in country produce business. He owned most of the houses in the station, he has just sold both his business and his house property to Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Co., of Mirzapore, and retires to England with a large fortune. I shall have more to say of this school of industry in a future letter.

Coal and iron are plentiful in the valley of the Nurbudda. A short distance to the west of Nursingpore there are coal mines on one side of the river, and iron mines on the other, the rail will here run parallel with the river, and the mines of both kinds will be within fifty miles of the line: these mines belong to the Nerbudda Coal Company. There are some coal seams in the Chindwarrah district, but their real value is yet doubtful. Iron mines are worked in the Jubbulpore district, and in the several ranges of Hills it is known to exist in large quantities, and will no doubt eventually come into use. The stone is chiefly of two kinds, in some places the sand stone is coarse and suited only for ordinary masonry, in others it is fine and well adapted for carved work, and in others again thin bedded and suited for pavements. The basalt, though abundant in many parts, from the difficulty of dressing and cementing it, is not in so much request. Lime is found not only in the usual form of kunkar, but also as limestone. The marble rocks of the Nerbudda are celebrated, but this stone is not of very firm consistency, and is not commercially useful. Similar rocks are found in various localities between Seone and Nagpore, sometimes pink and sometimes spotted with red or yellow, but there also little or no use is made of the marble. These Provinces are quite destitute in works of arts or manufactures, there are no fabrics worthy of mention—the only factory of consequence is the lac factory at Jubbulpore, just sold by Mr. Williams to Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co., and the same firm have two cotton pressing machines, one at Hinghunghat, the other at Chandah. The great difficulty for Europeans taking waste lands in these parts at present is the climate, which during the rains is most unhealthy, so that they would have to intrust the work of clearing the land &c., to a native agent. Another difficulty at present is the want of labour, but as capital becomes expended inducements will arise to attract labour from great distances, more especially as the railway opens. For an estate on the Godavery labour might be got from the coast districts, in Eastern Nagpore and Sumbulpore, from Bengal, in Hoshungabad from Malwa, and in the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore division from the North West Provinces. As an outlet for his goods, the grantee will shortly have roads to the railway from the neighbouring districts, and in the Godavery talooks that river to Coconada. The soil of these waste lands is generally rich and strong in the valleys and champagne country; so far as agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture have advanced as yet, there seems every reason to hope that the soil will be made to teem with all the known products of India. Though the autumn and winter rains do sometimes fail, yet the regular monsoon is always copious; and for many months the whole surface of the country is covered with verdure as with a carpet. I have now given your readers a brief description of these Provinces; I shall in future letters give particulars of the best sites of waste lands in the several districts composing the provinces, of the towns and cities, trade, exports and imports, and other matter which will prove interesting.

In conclusion I may add that a noted rebel, one Yeshwunt Singh, who was formerly a Jemedar of Sowars at Saugor, and subsequently Thanadur of Sallatpore during the mutiny, and who then joined the rebels—and for whose capture a large reward has been offered—after being at large seven years, has just been captured by a party of the Dumoh Police under Captain Sutherland in most plucky manner at Gurrola, a village eighteen miles from Dumoh. Captain Sutherland received intimation of Mr. Yeshwunt Singh's whereabouts late on the evening of the 14th instant. Not to create suspicion, as the rebel had spies in Dumoh, he sent a few police under a native officer disguised as Brunjaras, with orders to meet near a certain spot, and then to go on to the village and surround it, when he would join them. The police obeyed the orders, and, on Captain Sutherland joining them towards dawn, they roused up the inmates of the house. Yeshwunt Singh was soon seen trying to escape from the roof of a house along a wall; nimble as a cat a policeman followed him, when the rebel, seeing his game was up, said he would surrender if the sahib took his sword. Captain Sutherland then took him prisoner, and he has been sent into Sangor for trial. The man boasts of his having been at large so long, and of its having taken seven years to nab him, but in the dense jungles about Saugor a man once lost sight of is not easily come upon again.

FOREST RANGER.

WE hear from good authority that there is now little doubt of the Thull Ghaut Incline, between Kussarah and Egutpoora, being opened for public traffic by the month of January next. In about a couple of months from this time the whole of the roadway will be laid, and as all the masonry, earthwork, and tunnels are already all but completed, the only work to be done after the monsoon will be the repairs of the roadway, consequent upon the subsidence of the embankments, which, it is expected, will be completed within a few months after the last fall of rain in September.

THE *Englishman* is informed that Colonel Eden has ascertained that there is a great deal of slave-dealing going on in Meywar; one man, it has been proved, having sold no less than fifty-three girls. "Further enquiries are being made. We are also informed that the cause of the mobbing of Colonel Eden reported by the *Friend of India* was, that he insisted on driving his elephant through the crowd in a direction they warned him against going, and interfering with some of their religious prejudices. He has, more over, offended the people by taking charge of the dewanee and nizamut of the country, bringing with him a favourite dewan, Mata Sheresing and suite."

THE *Friend of India* is informed that Mr. Eden has been visited with great indignities at the capital of Bhootan. "It is said that the people set upon him, and subjected him to groups and mauling personal ill-usage. A member of the party was seized by the neck, and had a dirty bit of betel rammed down his throat. The story goes on to say that the 'mission' very narrowly escaped with their lives, but that they succeeded in reaching Darjealing in safety, and that troops were ordered into Bhootan. If these statements be true, we shall soon be able to dispense with the 'treaty' which Mr. Eden went to make."

THE frequent occurrence of fires in Calcutta has, says the same journal, suggested the expediency of establishing an organised Fire Brigade. "We believe that the design was taken up by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy before he left Calcutta, and that another of a still more philanthropic kind is likely to receive attention—namely, the formation of a Humane Society. The loss of life in the river Hooghly is great, and the difficulty of saving any one who falls into it renders a branch establishment of the noble society as house peculiarly necessary in Calcutta. As to the fire engines, they are at present almost useless. A fire in Calcutta burns itself out. At the blaze at Kidderpore recently, an engine started off at seven o'clock, reached the bridge at half-past eight, and remained there unused throughout the whole night—less than a quarter of a mile from the nearest part of the conflagration. It is time that these barbarous arrangements gave place to a system which could be worked at a trifling extra expense, and with certain efficiency."

WITH regard to the charge of parsimony brought against the Viceroy, the *Friend* says:—

"There never was a Governor General of India who did so much useful work himself, and caused others to do so much work within three months of his arrival, as Sir John Lawrence has done. There never was one who showed greater anxiety for the general welfare, and who busied himself so earnestly and so conscientiously with valuable social reforms. It might have been thought that these merits would have shielded him from the mean venom of writers who out of India would never obtain the ear of the public at all, and in India use their privilege only to degrade it. It might have been thought that a long career of usefulness, a career which has known many a severe trial and seen many a strange vicissitude, a career which all true men honour, and only an Indian journalist disparages, would have been remembered in Sir John Lawrence's favour, even if the reproach cast upon him were as just as it is unjust. It is not so. The voice of detraction spares no one in India. But this reproach is, we have said, baseless and unmerited. There are hundreds of men in the capital who know it to be so. Unless the testimony of those who are at the head of charitable societies here is not to be trusted, there have been few Viceroys who have showed more liberality in a right direction than Sir John Lawrence. He may not have squandered recklessly in the face of a gaping town, but in true charity we have only to ask of benevolent societies to judge what he has done. We have but the same means of judging as the public and the concoctor of this vilification had before them means which are open to all, and they show us that these are some of public donations of our Viceroy—they probably do not include a fifth part of his beneficences, for only lately did the aged Premier in perhaps his last tenure of office; better suited his charioteer to die at his post grasping the reins and the whip, which on the whole he has managed so well; for in spite of the current faith in Lord Palmerston's longevity he must die ere long and may disappear in a moment. One of the great characteristics for which he is famous—the support of a subordinate, was forcibly brought out on several occasions last Session—he has indeed too often an opportunity of being ingenious on behalf of Earl Russell, but he was equally determined and passionate in support of Mr. Stansfeld, whom the Opposition sought to discredit, and through him the Government, by endeavouring to connect him with Mazzini, and both with the late plot on the Emperor's life. Mazzini has been (in his absence of course, for he is snug in London) been condemned by the court in Paris to transportation for complicity in the plot. It is not supposed that the great conspirator is guilty of the least connection with the matter, but Greco, one of the band, tried to connect him with it and alleged that he had been instructed to write to Mazzini under the name of Florence at a certain address which proved to be *that of Mr. Stansfeld!* Not, however, even to please Napoleon or to avoid the misconstruction which was sure to follow would the Premier desert his subaltern.

Speculations are rife as to what Gladstone ought to do, or ought to be made to do with his surplus. The Radicals who deal in platform sympathy with the masses, of course want a further reduction of the indirect taxation, and printed twaddle about the poor man's tea and sugar already covers the walls—but others are of opinion that the middle classes are entitled to some consideration, and as Russell won't let us fight any body (except some very small boys in odd corners just for fun) why not reduce that unfair, inquisitorial, abominable, tyrannical and universally detested income-tax?

Lord Russell's conference it would appear is going to assemble after all, but I fear the result, if any be arrived at, will be only patchwork. Already France suggests that the only remedy is to put the question to the test of the universal suffrage of the population. As the disputed ground is rather far away for annexation to the Empire of Peace, perhaps the farce will be allowed.

In the meantime the Prussians have made a general assault on the lines of Duppel and have been signally repulsed by the Danes. And so the matter stands, not an inch more having been gained since my last letter. Any great defeat of the Germans would retard the negotiations for peace, as the Prussians have set their minds upon coming out of the scrape with colours flying. The Austrians so far, have done the work, but I suspect that's the most they will get, while the Prussians will endeavour to monopolise the glory and the rusty cannon—for is it not written in the books of Deutchland that the Prussians and *less braves Belges* won Waterloo? God bless you Sir, Wellington was just packing up his razors and meerschaum in his night-cap and preparing to bolt, when Herr von Blucher came up and saved him.

At the last moment the Archduke Max is hesitating about the Mexican Crown. If he were well advised he would stay at home. Better to till his German acres than be Emperor of a nation of half-breeds incapable either of self-government or submission.

The meddlesome spirit which actuated, and led to the overthrow of Louis Philippe's Government is at present characteristic of that of the Emperor who one might have supposed could afford to be more generous. The Paris elections have been triumphantly carried against the Government, and the electors of Paris are justly irritated at the interference which dispersed Mr. Carnot's dinner-party under the pretence that it was a political meeting. Perhaps our lively neighbours are getting weary of their dull security under Imperialism, but I fancy they know their man too well to try the barricades during his lifetime.

There is nothing particularly new from America. The entire failure by land and sea of the spring campaign of the Federals is fully confirmed, and it is believed that the Confederates are about to assume the offensive—indeed it is rumoured that Lee has already broken up his encampment. All the stories of demoralization and starvation in the South are weak inventions: the necessaries of life are plentiful there,—the armies full, disciplined, and eager. Mr. Lincoln has issued another call for 200,000 men, and Irish and German emigrants still go out in shoals to be entrapped by the Yankee sergeant. But mercenary soldiers officered by attorneys do not form the army which can vanquish free men. General Grant has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Bank rate is not yet lower, but in my next letter I expect to inform you of a reduction to 5 per cent. The Continental exchanges are rather against us, but the demand for money is apparently of a temporary nature, and greater ease is looked for in the course of a week. Your last telegrams report a money crisis of a very severe

ago the prosecutor was married to one Nina Felmon at a place called Tassee in Moldavia. Witness had no proof of that marriage. He was again married to her at Alexandria, on the 8th June 1860. Prosecutor produced a certificate from the Rabbi to that effect. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 28th instant, at about 5 o'clock, witness, his wife, the prisoner, and others were in the Hotel. The prisoner left the ice-cream room, and said that he was going to have a sleep. In five or six minutes afterwards the said Nina Felmon left the room and went upstairs. In about ten minutes afterwards witness also went upstairs, when he found the door of his room shut. (Here followed evidence which is unfit for publication). After some time he forced open the door, and entered the room. While he was remonstrating with his wife, the prisoner came there, and seized him by the throat, at the same time saying, "I shall kill you, she is my wife, and not your's." Prisoner then kept his hold of his neck, threw him back upon the bed, and placed his foot upon his chest. While the prisoner was thus holding him the prosecutor's sister-in-law, Mrs. Koru, entered the room and raised an alarm. Mr. Smith, a boarder, then entered the room, and the prisoner let him go. About 10 P. M. of the same day the prisoner was given into custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Friday next the 6th proximo. The prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 500.

LAW.

EQUITY SIDE.

Cause for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES JAMES JACKSON, KNT., CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE MR. WESTROP.)

Nanee Tara Naiqueen Mungesh Kurrim *vs.* Khojee Allarakha Soomar Executor &c. For hearing.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP).

28th and 29th April 1864.

Haji Meya bin Balu vs. Khatiza Bibi.

This was an appeal on the part of the plaintiff from a decree of Mr. Justice Arnould dismissing the plaint, and which sought the specific performance of a contract for the sale of some land or else damages for the breach. The learned Judge, being of opinion that the plaintiff had in effect abandoned or waived his right to a specific performance, dismissed the plaint as to so much of the claim, and awarded only nominal damages in respect of the breach.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore) appeared in support of the appeal.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar (instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee) appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Anstey in the course of his speech when about to open the former question, that of waiver or abandonment, was stopped by the Court. After some consultation between the Judges

The Chief Justice said :—" You need not enter upon that question, Mr. Anstey. From the correspondence it very clearly appears, we think, that there was never any waiver or abandonment by the plaintiff of his right to a specific performance.

Mr. Anstey.—I thank your Lordships for relieving me of that part of my duty. I will therefore not again refer to it, except to say that I should have thought "Sweet *vs.* Meredith" 32 L. J. 147 is an express authority to show that, even if the contract had been rescinded after breach, at the plaintiff's own instance, still the Court would award him damages. The learned counsel then addressed himself to another point of the case, as did Mr. Green who followed him.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar were heard on the other side during the rest of the day ; and Mr. Green next day in reply : when the Court adjourned for tiffin. On their return

The Chief Justice said that his learned brother and himself were very clearly of opinion that on the face of the correspondence there was a waiver by the plaintiff of his right to a specific performance, and that he meant to go for damages only : and to these, beyond nominal damages, the Court did not think him entitled. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

Mr Anstey complained that he had been misled by the Court. Their Lordships had expressly told him yesterday that they were in the appellant's favor on the question of waiver, and in deference to their request, both his learned friend (Mr. Green) and himself had carefully avoided to argue that question. Not a word had fallen from their Lordships to lead any one to suppose that they had changed their minds. Yet now they had actually decided the case upon that same unargued question of waiver, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The Chief Justice.—We cannot re-consider our decision. Perhaps you did not read to us the whole of the correspondence in the first instance ; and we have since then had the whole of it before us.

Mr. Anstey said Mr. Green had actually denied this. The whole of the correspondence on that part of the case had been read by Mr. Anstey yesterday, before their Lordships stopped his argument. As to the Chief Justice's objection to *re-open res judicatæ*, Mr. Anstey had nothing to say ; save that upon mature reflection for the counsel for the appellant to make that, if he had not listened to the Court, but had persisted in his argument, the result might have been different. It was contrary to all practice, he said, that the Court should stop counsel from entering upon a given line of argument, and then decide against him, because he had offered no argument on that point. It was the third time, however, within the last fortnight that he had reason to make complaints of this kind.

The Chief Justice, interrupting Mr. Anstey, called the next cause, and the matter was dropped for a few minutes, when Mr. Justice Westropp, addressing the counsel at the Bar, said : "I concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice in the last case, but not solely for the reasons given."

Mr. Anstey.—My Lord, we can only take the Chief Justice's judgment as his Lordship gave it :—and I say again that this is the third time that it has happened to me within the last fortnight.

The Chief Justice refused to allow Mr. Anstey to proceed ; as a new case had been called on, and, moreover, Mr. Justice Westropp's remark was not addressed to any one in particular.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I see it is imputed generally to those of us who are opposed to the peculiar distribution of the new shares in the Commercial Bank, which has found favour with the Directors and their friends, that we are "a parcel of speculators :" and as to the proposal made by me for an adjournment at the late meeting, till we should have time to consider of the propositions put before us, it is specially ascribed to this alleged combination of speculators and is stigmatised as the result of their joint action for their own selfish ends.

General imputations of the sort now made, as they fall on no one in particular, can seldom be well met, though perhaps they never do much harm. I can state for myself, however, that I am not a speculator in any way. I never bought Commercial Bank shares but once ; and I bought them with my own money. I have never sold any, and I do not wish to sell any, but to remain a shareholder, and to assist in the good working of the institution for the benefit of all concerned. I therefore submit that I am not one of "a parcel of speculators," if there are any such, as to which I know nothing.

Then, as to the proposal for adjournment made at the late meeting by me, that was not the result of concert with any one. It had not entered into my mind five minutes before I made it, and when I made it, I did not even know if it would be seconded. The fact is, although I know before the meeting, that there had been some proposal, last year, and before the charter was obtained, of rewarding the promoters, (and I for my part would have been glad to join in any reasonable proposal to that effect,) I could not imagine that our Directors meant what their report implied,—that they meant to pay with *bona fide* property, for it really amounts to nothing less than that, of value more than three hundred thousand pounds sterling, as the reward or getting us this charter, and I proposed an adjournment, in concert with no one, and for no earthly object but to give us time to consider of a proposition, which seemed to me so monstrous that I could not believe it was what it seemed to be.

But there is now no doubt about it. There is no concealment made or attempted, that the purpose of the Bombay Direction, and of a portion of the Bombay shareholders, is to place ten thousand shares of the par value of twenty-five pounds each at the disposal of the charter committee in London, with unlimited power to this Committee to dispose of them as they please. And it is now given out, I may say authoritatively, that what the Committee mean to do, after accepting the small present, tendered to them at the meeting the other day, of two thousand five hundred pounds, is, to help themselves further to four hundred shares at par, which, when their price in the market is at 125 premium, as it is at present, is only twelve thousand two hundred and fifty pounds more, and then to issue the remainder of the shares at forty per cent. premium, to parties of their own selection in London, China and elsewhere.

This last proceeding we are told, on behalf of the Direction, will put into the coffers of the Bank as much as £100,000. But if shares honestly worth, because selling in the open market at, a hundred and twenty five per cent. premium or more, are given away at only forty premium, it seems to me that what must strike any moderately reflective shareholder, not participating in the spoil, is not what he gets, but what he loses by the transaction. Instead of making £100,000 for the Bank, as they would make out, these gentlemen propose to lose for it at least double that amount, and not content with that, they claim our thanks at the same time for doing so !

It is said, indeed, that the allotment of new shares is to be to people who will become "an influential proprietary." But it seems to me that the existing shareholders have as good a right to be called so, as any future shareholders can, and I for my part decline to be a party to buying in new shareholders with the enormous bribe of three hundred thousand pounds sterling or more. Their influence is not worth the money.

Already there are persons in Bombay, who have laid their plans for getting some of the new shares at forty per cent. premium. Possibly with their peculiar information and agencies and influence in London and China, those parties may succeed in getting shares at that figure and disposing of them at a hundred and forty per cent. premium, soon after. That will be a very good thing for them, no doubt, very clever, and no "speculation" at all, but a very honest transaction, in their own opinion. Others may think differently. I, for one, who am in no person's plots, think it a proceeding unexampled in any honest management of any such concern, and I hope we shall yet be able to prevent it.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 29th April, 1864.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A NUMBER of men have been apprehended by the police in Lucknow, who, in the course of enquiry, have admitted that they had a hand in setting fire to the house lately burned in the cantonments at that place. It appears that this was done at the instance of some other party or parties, whose names these men refuse to give up. —*Allahabad Observer, April* 23.

BHOOTAN.

(*From the Englishman, April* 21.)

IT is a necessity of our position to have good relations with the powers on our frontier, and as much so with the chieftain of Bhootan as with any others. The Bhootan territory stretches from Darjeeling to Durrung in Assam, the borders of both countries being thinly inhabited by a wild and ignorant people. The temptation held out of them by the rich plains now being rapidly covered with crops and prosperous inhabitants is more than they can resist. The strong hand of a powerful and rigid government is required to restrain the inroads of these barbarians, and to teach them that they cannot rob and plunder their neighbours with impunity. To this end it is absolutely necessary that the British shall form relations by the fair means if possible, by foul means if needs must with these petty chiefs : strong in their fastnesses and insolent in their ignorance of the power and perseverance of the English. With this view it is clear the Bhootan Mission has been formed. It is quite impossible that the Government of India did not foresee the possibility of failure, though it might not have been calculated on that the barbarous Bhooteas would proceed to the lengths we reported yesterday. It must have been calculated on that the Mission would not be allowed to reach its goal ; that it would be deprived of supplies on the way, and thwarted in all directions ; that there would be obstacles intentionally thrown in the way, to overcome ; and that it was liable to ultimate failure by the refusal of the chief authorities to recognise the Mission as an embassy from the British Government. The result of all this would only be disappointment, and a hope that time and forbearance would conciliate the Bhootan people and ensure more successful on another occasion. We believe that hopes of this kind are quite futile, and that the only way of dealing with these tribes is to say they must treat. Mr. Eden proceeded on this policy and forced his way to their door, but here they had him at an advantage, which they have used cruelly and insolently. The same policy under which the Mission was instructed to force its way must now lead to a retribution for the insults offered the Mission, and a settlement of all questions through the instrumentality of the bayonet. The Booteas have solved all difficulties and brought all differences to a crisis. We are not advocates for annexations, neither do we pretend to believe that we have annexed thus far and shall annex no more, ; fate or circumstances are imperative, and annexations will yet take place although we are virtuously inclined, and disclaim as disclaimed—as result we cannot regret, as they would not live in peace with us nor agree to be peaceable neighbours. The Government must now hand the matter over to the executive, and do the work as cheap as possible. We fear the cost will spoil some of Sir Charles Trevelyan's calculations, but he has allowed so much margin, that if care is taken, the nature of the country and its accessibility on all sides stepped in, the sum total of the estimated surplus for 64-65 may not be much effected. Munipooree and Burmah are the next on our list of provinces with which we shall be forced to interfere whether we like it or not. But when we have China, for our frontier on the East, and the Himalayas on the North, we hope the British Lion will be allowed to rest and to develope and improve his vast and rich territories in the East.

(*From the Harkaru, April* 21.)

THIS Bhootan business will, we should think turn out an expensive affair, like most ill-advised expeditions into the territories of barbarians ; and, if we are not mistaken, the Indian Government will be much blamed in England for the ugly position into which it has forced itself.

Whatever grounds this Government may have for sending a friendly mission to the Court of Bhootan, the public here certainly never knew anything g of its having been invited to do so, or even of the Bhootan ruler having expressed his willingness to receive it. As far as we know, this Mission was forced upon the Bhootanese, and the accounts of its progress through the Bhootan territory showed, from the very first, that it was unwelcome in the country, and would be still more unwelcome at the Court. In the independent Sates of India, the demeanour of the people may always be taken as an exact indication, and faithful foreboder, of the temper and inclination of the Ruler and the Court, as regards an Embassy, an expedition, or even a single traveller passing through the country. If the reception at the Court is to be friendly, then, from the moment that the stranger crosses the frontier, the demeanour of the people, of the village and Government officials, and of the high officers, is cheerful, polite, and obliging ; and everything is immediately and constantly done to help the traveller, and make the journey to the Capital easy and pleasant. But if on the contrary, the Ruler and the Court are averse to the Embassy or the traveller, the air of the people is sulky, if not rude, supplies are withheld, and the populace are disobliging and keep aloof. The latter was the case as regards the Bhootanese and the British Mission ; and if Mr. Eden had any experience of Native States, their Rulers, and their People, he would have halted in the commencement of his expedition, written to this Government a description of the aspect of affairs in Bhootan, and awaited further instructions. But Mr. Eden is a Civilian of Lower Bengal, and, as such, totally ignorant of the temper and peculiarities of independent Native States, of the motive power, for good or for bad, which the Rulers possess over their subjects, and of everything else connected with them. Hence it was that he blindly and positively pushed on, through the sulk and aversion of the people of Bhootan, to get to the certain insults and outrages of its Ruler and his Court ; and hence, also, it is that we are now involved in a "little war," likely to prove very expensive indeed.

No matter whose is the blunder committed in sending this Mission at all into Bhootan ; no matter what mistakes have been perpetrated in preseverng in it after the first warning symptom of hostility on the part of the people had been shown ; no matter what may be the trouble and the expenditure of treasure necessary to get at the perpetrators of the outrages committed upon our Envoy and his *suite*, ample reparation must be obtained ; and we are bound before all Asia, to show that such conduct towards the British Government, through its representative, shall not go unpunished. The task is, doubtless, an expensive one ; but to let such insults and outrages go unpunished would be, in the end and in the result, a thousand times more costly to us. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the Bhootan country and climate to be able to say what are the best months for carrying on hostilities in that direction ; but we should fancy that we are now too close upon the rainy season to admit of military operations being commenced till after its termination Preparations can, however, be made at leisure ; and a campaign against these mountaineers might possibly be commenced with advantage before the winter sets in, in the hills. All this business is much to be regretted in a fiscal point of view, as a campaign into Bhootan with a force sufficient to compel submission, and enforce reparation, would, in all probability, cost as much as the Umbeyla *imbroglio*, and make a very large rent indeed in the annual budget-sheet. However, the Government has got into it with discredit, and must get out of it with honor, be the cost what it may, and having done so, we hope that it will in future take warning from the dearly-earned lesson.

MAZZINI AND MR. STANSFELD.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—Not for my sake, but for Mr. Stansfeld's sake and in indignation at his name being dragged in again by the French Avocat-General in his speech of March 31, quoted in your columns, I feel bound to trespass with a few lines on your space, and to once more declare *that never was any money handed over or sent by me to Mr. Stansfeld for the purpose of helping Greco, Tibaldi, Donati, or any other in an attempt against the Emperor's life ; that never had he the slightest contact with Greco, Tibaldi, Donati, or any other known to me, implicating him possibly, directly, or indirectly, to my knowledge, in any political schemes of theirs.*

No new fact is alleged in the speech concerning the Greco affair.

Concerning Donati, I remember that an Italian of that name was arrested on suspicion in Paris towards the end of 1858 ; that he was harassed as usual by questions about me ; that he persistently denied my having any share in any scheme of his own ; that he was, during the inquiry, found dead in his prison, which mysterious fact the Avocat-General astoundingly declares *sad guarantee for the sincerity of his revelations.* No trial took place, no *revelations* were ever produced, not a shadow of evidence against him or others ever appeared. The thing was merely known through vague reports scattered in correspondences.

Concerning Tibaldi, the existence of a Tibaldi Fund I have already in a former letter distinctly denied. The alleged documents are unknown to me. The quotations in the speech, at all events, mean nothing ; they would not, if genuine, in the slightest way implicate Mr. Stansfeld in a supposed knowledge of that hypothetical plot or fund. The first simply shows that I have friends who unanimously does not exchange. If the second "*I have received the money, and James will, of course, carry out your instructions*"—could ever be construed into a *proof* of an assassination scheme, or of a knowledge of it, I should not know what to pity most, human wickedness or human credulity.

Mr. Stansfeld has been to me a friend of eighteen years' standing. He has been deeply and earnestly sympathizing with all my *Utopias* once, now almost fulfilled, aspirations towards Italian unity and independence. He has been, in honesty and morality, helping before his official capacity traced out for him a new line of duties, the fulfilment of those aspirations. He has often, at my request, laid his influence at the service of raising subscriptions for poor Italian exiles. He has sometimes paid, at my request, money of mine for similar purposes, when I have been away from England. He has tried to find employment for men in need whom I was recommending to him as to other English friends. All that is known, avowed, honourable. I have been using, accordingly, in the past his name and address. Italians knew them, and were coming to him, in my absence, for relief or advice. What of all this ? Where is the slightest link between the affirmations of the Avocate-General and the aim denounced ? Where the slightest indication bearing on Mr. Stansfeld's connexion with or knowledge of any unlawful designs ?

That I am carelessly and unconscientiously made a target for the practising of the *moral dagger* men is no wonder to me. I belong, and am rather proud of it, to a class of men who *must* be persecuted by any despotic, conservative, or French Imperialist party, in England and elsewhere, until success crowns their efforts and wins applause. But if men of Mr. Stansfeld's cast, avocations, and tendencies are on the faith of garbled foreign police reports and claptrap melodramatic speeches of despotic Avocats-Generaux, to meet with the same treatment in the country which they itself looks to, and where is an end of British lucid sense and fair-play habits, A French *statesmen* once said,—"Give me any ten words in any man's handwriting ; I shall manage to have him hung." You had better write those words on the threshold of your house, only stating that they include the man's friends as well.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

April 2. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

THE MINISTRY.

(*From the Times, April* 7.)

OUR readers will not be surprised to hear that the Duke of Newcastle has been compelled by long continued illness to resign the seals of the Colonial office. His health, though happily much improved, does not hold out the prospect of so speedy a recovery as would enable him without material risk to discharge the duties of a Secretary of State. We announce with satisfaction that the Government has taken the opportunity of this vacancy to redress in some measure the balance of office, which preponderated so largely in favour of the Upper House. Lord Chelmsford, who was President of the Board of Trade in Lord Aberdeen's Government, who has in this Administration discharged the duties of Irish Secretary for two years, and been for nearly three years Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, replaces the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial-office, will bring to that discharge of his functions official experience, industry, and methodical habits of business. The elevation of Lord Russell to the peerage since the formation of this Government, and the promotion of Lord de Grey to succeed Sir George Lewis, had placed three Secretaries of State, as well as the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Lords. The number will now be reduced to two, but the change is scarcely to be said to be applied in the right place, since the heads of the two great departments of expenditure still continue in the house of Lord. The principle that we have contended for is not so much that the Secretaries of State should be in the House of Commons as that there should sit in that House those Ministers on whose behalf nearly 30,000, 000/. of expenditure pass, and this complaint is unaffected by the recent change.

The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Cardwell, has been bestowed on Lord Clarendon. We were scarcely prepared to see a Minister who had administered the affairs of Ireland in a time of extraordinary difficulty, and who occupied in the Aberdeen and in the last Palmerston Government so conspicuous a position as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, subside into this dignified, but sinecure office—the cushion of the Cabinet. Time tries all, however, and Lord Clarendon may not unnaturally think, after his years' seclusion from public life, to find himself once more in the position of a Minister of the Crown, and to contribute towards the support of a policy which we infer from his acceptance of office has met with his entire approval.

The prospects of the Government have undoubtedly improved since the commencement of the Easter recess. The Danes have held their ground with a firmness and a success which the most sanguine of their friends could hardly have expected. The boiling enthusiasm of Germany is cooling down, and the Conference seems really likely to meet at last. The exertions of England in the cause of peace have not been at least a partial success, and many things have happened to soothe the extraordinary humiliation which the Devonshire Tories profess to feel at the position at present occupied by England before Europe. The prospect of any disagreement which might drag us into a European war no longer presents itself, and we have every reason to believe that the country will look for relief to a continuance of its present happy exemption from the conflict which evil advisers endeavoured to force upon it. A comment on the wisdom of the course hitherto adopted, and an inducement to continue it, are afforded by the present flourishing state of the revenue and our unprecedented commercial and industrial activity. We may console ourselves for the reproaches of our fiery Conservative statesmen by reflecting how much the new country of keeping the peace and allowing our neighbours to fight out their own battles in their own way has contributed to the well-being of our people and the material progress of the nation. We do not doubt that the contrast which we so happily present to Germany and America, and its obvious results, will operate as a more persuasive missionary of peace and good than all that has ever been said or written on the subject, and that our example is destined to have the happiest effects on the policy of other nations.

But, while all these things seem to prognosticate for the Government a safe passage through the remainder of the Session, there is a point on which they seem to be in danger of steering. It is high above water, the coast is bold, and they are making directly for it. We allude to the affair of Mr. Stansfeld. Even before the recent disclosures it was very doubtful whether the House of Commons could be induced to acquiesce in the continued presence of this gentleman in the office of the Government. But we have now learnt from the recent trial of Mazzini many things capable no doubt of explanation, but still obviously tending to show that Mr. Stansfeld's connexion with Mazzini is much closer than was generally supposed. We do not prejudge the case. We are quite willing to hear and weigh everything that Mr. St nsfeld may say in explanation or justification ; but we confess we think that the defence to such charges should be made by Mr. Stansfeld as a private member of Parliament, not as a person connected with the Government, bound to be jealous of the honour of the country, and bound also to do nothing to prejudice its relations with the governments of foreign States.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

(*From the Times.*)

THE condition of the country, itself very remarkable, and in some respects without a precedent, throws a striking light on old, and important political question. It is the question between universal protection by endless well-meant interferences and leaving things alone as much as possible. Anybody who knows the immense responsibilities undertaken by old Governments indeed by any Government up to the present century will be aware that at this juncture we should have had many large operations affecting a remedial character, supported by an overwhelming taxation. On the principles of our forefathers we should have had a war in hand to extort our usual and rightful supply of cotton from the United States ; we should certainly have been taking our proper share in the Continental quarrel : we should have been voting millions for the encouragement of the cotton cultivation wherever a few men pretending to sound information could say that the plant had a chance ; and, over and above all we should have been granting millions to the relief of the Lancashire operatives in modes certain to develope mendicancy and fraud and crush legitimate enterprise. It is needless to calculate the taxes upon every form of honest industry and ordinary consumption we should have had to lay on. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—that is, the Functionary of the extinct class we have supposed for the occasion—would have rejoiced in sums total which represented really the disorganization of society, the growth of disorder, the oppression of the meritorious, and the permanent increase of the national burdens. At the threshold of the present difficulties, and by "the light of other days," it was thought impossible to weather a national disaster little short if short at all, of total shipwreck, except by enormous sacrifices. We have learnt, however, to think better and hope better of our country. Government has contented itself with being constantly and accurately informed as to the state of the population affected by the calamity. From hour to hour it has known the depth of the water in the hold, and what the pumps could do against the leak. A new application of a very old measure, in loans for relief works, is the sum of our occasional legislation. Meanwhile, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone on remitting taxes as if nothing had happened. After three years of uncertainty and anxiety, ending in the dead certainties of a cotton blockade, through which every bale of American cotton has been dragged in spirit of watchful cruisers, England is found to be going on her way much as if nothing had happened, The Board of Trade exhibits fabulous sums total under unexpected heads ; the Quarterly Returns show taxes reduced, but produce as ever ; and half-a-dozen money saving interests are ready to assure the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he cannot possibly want the millions of surplus he is known to have in hand. Such is the result of leaving things alone as far as was just or possible, and of trusting to the good ship to right itself.

The Protective principle, which we have ceased to apply under circumstances that seemed most to demand it, had its origin and its justification in a very different state of things. When the land was full of violence ; when the fruits of the earth were saved with difficulty ; when all personal property was regarded as the booty of the spoiler or the lawful prey of the lord, so as he could decently get at it ; when weakness was dependence, and there was no liberty but in power ; when there was nothing to meet the arm of strength but some other strength from above, and when society had not leisure to search for remedies except those for the occasion, it really was the imperfect policy for the State or the Church to do all the good that was to be done. Between them they established and protected monopolies, tolls, municipal privileges, guilds, religious houses, hospitals, and all kinds of relief, not only for the poor, but for all who chose to throw themselves upon protection. In the middle time, those two great champions, often antagonists, but always proceeding on the same principle of a universal protection, were ready to do every thing for the public, except only to let them take care of themselves. The qualities developed by this system were not industry and independence, but all the arts of cozenege, mock humility, and craft, by which a low caste of men attempt to obtain, as cheaply and easily as possible, the products of real industry and rewards of sterling merit. Hence the dependent classes, the pauper classes, the beggers-on of corporations and institutions of all sorts, the hereditary ne'erdo-wells, the men of ingrained and inveterate idleness, who have descended to our times, and still clog the paths of industry beset the avenues of interest. These were the objects of that philanthropy which consists in mere giving, and by which people without heart hope to compound endless business. The spirit is still so prevalent, and so many are they who look on it with something of a religious respect, that it would require but very little political retrogression to suppose England now entering on a system of Protective benevolence on an unprecedented and most ruinous scale. England has had the wisdom and the courage to do nothing of the kind. She has let the working population and the employers take their own ways, and find their own remedies as well as they can. She has seen new industries and infant enterprises assuming a colossal scale. If the arts of peace have had a terrible check, the arts of war have taken their place. Famine prices have had their compensation in the wealth which they scatter all over the earth, and the corresponding prices they elicit for our manufactures. The only visible result is a pause in that rapid and unlimited concentration of British industry upon one not very healthy branch of manufacture. Whether the pause be good or ill, we may all remember that repeatedly during the last twenty years, the Legislature has been invoked to create something more than a pause, and to impose absolute limits to an industry believed to be injurious to health and strength. Providence itself has ordained checks which no Parliament would have ventured to enact ; and we have now to record cheerfully to that which a whole school of Protective philanthropists have been long teaching us to regard as a national duty.

The most general commercial expression for the cotton famine is that we paid in the last year, we will say, half as much again for only half the quantity of cotton, an enormous expenditure only representing a scant supply. But, by the simple process of leaving things to take their natural course, we now find that all the nations of the earth are subscribing not only ungrudgingly, but almost unconsciously, to share our burden. An appeal to their bounty might have produced a good deal when considered as an indication of their good-will, but an infinitesimal contribution to our necessities. The laws of trade have been more successful in their operation, for in one way or another they have done all the work that was to be done. Our exports last year amounted to no less than 146,489,768l., against 123,962,294l the year before—an increase of 18 per cent. Some of the items would have startled the most sanguine believers in progress twenty years ago. We sent to India near twenty millions' worth of goods, against fourteen and a half the year before. To Australia we sent twelve and half millions' worth, to British North America near five millions' worth. We sent to all our possessions all over the world about fifty-one millions' worth, that is nine millions more than the year before. To the United States we sent directly fifteen and a half millions' worth besides much indirectly by blockade-runners, and appearing in the Returns under other heads. To Turkey we exported above seven millions' worth—half as much again as in the year before. Italy took nearly a million's worth more than in 1862. To Spain, Portugal, Mexico, New Granada, all South America, and many other countries, we sent such an increased amount as must indicate either that they fully repay our loss by the dearness of our materials, are become larger customers generally. To Egypt it is almost needless to say our exports were nearly doubled in value ; while the reports from that country seem to show that its prosperity is on a permanent basis. No doubt the cheapening of cotton will have a proportionate effect on the money value of our exports, but all rises and falls stimulate enterprise. A dead level of prices and supplies does not suit human nature any more than a dead level of nature or of human affairs. A high price is necessary now and then to tempt the speculator, whether he makes the article or only deals in it. A low price is necessary, on the other hand, to encourage consumption. But for this cotton famine, India would now be doing as little as she has ever done, and her Treasury would be in difficulties. The shot fired three years ago at Fort Sumter has given an impulse to her railways, her agriculture, and her trade, from mountain to cape, from one sea to the other. There has been the same throb of commercial life and the same mutual stimulus among all the many bands of our vast commercial confederacy. That is only because England allows herself to the free medium of this world-wide circulation, monopolizes nothing, and grudges none their gains. She desires to be rich only on the condition that she divides her wealth with all that choose to deal with her, knowing that her interest is bound up with theirs.

ETON.

(*From the Saturday Review, April* 2.)

IT is probable that, if it had not been for Eton, there would never have been any Public Schools Commissioners. It was because all the virtues and all the faults of English public schools were carried to their utmost pitch at Eton ; and because some persons with an innovating turn of mind supposed that the virtues might be retained and the faults in a great measure cured, that a commission was appointed to examine how Eton was managed, and what light the management of other schools could throw on the possibility of improving Eton. The evidence relating to Eton supplies almost all the information about public schools that the general reader can require, and places in the clearest point of view the theory on which Eton is worked at present, its results, and the difficulties of substituting any other system. Those who consider that the chief aim of schools is to teach boys to play at games, and to gain the habits imbibe the opinions of English gentlemen, will find their belief dressed into the most uncompromising and glaring colours by the staunch adherents of Eton as it is. Those who think that no very great change would be necessary to make public schools places of some slight mental training may see how revolutionary are the alterations recommended by the adherents of Eton as it might be. The physical education theory is there carried to limits which would, we should hope, satisfy the most ardent athlete. Twenty-seven hours a week is, we find, the time that is allotted to cricket alone in the season for that games ; and all the masters seem to regard the summer as a time when, as by a law of nature the Eton boy ceases to employ his intellect. Nor is there the slightest disguise as to the results of the system. At Eton nothing at all is taught but the classics. The mathematical masters find themselves and their subject disregarded, and the French master describes himself, after twenty years' experience, as still an *object de luxe*. He is ornamental, but no one wants him. The classics receive all the attention which masters and boys have to give. But even here there is very little success. The masters have even apparently come to believe that there is some abstruse and secret power—something like the Odic force—which operates on Eton boys, and renders them incapable of learning. The Dean of Christchurch—whose College is the great resort of those Eton boys who, as being perhaps more intellectual than the rest, are destined for Oxford—gives as the sum of his experience that modern languages, geography, history, chronology, and everything else which a well-educated English gentleman ought to know, are given up in order that full time should be devoted to the classics, and yet the boys go up to Oxford not only not proficient, but in a lamentable state of deficiency, with respect to classics. Several Oxford tutors go into more detail, and they explain that those Eton boys who have been taught classics in the intervals of games for eight or nine years are ignorant of the rudiments of the Greek and Latin grammars, and cannot translate any passage from an author, however easy it may be, unless they have previously been ground up in it. Still, the bulk of the masters, and even of the parents, appear to be quite satisfied ; and they all agree that they look upon this failure to acquire the classical grammars in eight years as valuable, because it is so excellent as a generating, and serves as such an admirable foundation on which in after life the students may build the special knowledge of statesmanship, or diplomacy, or law, or theology, to which their future careers may call them.

Eton also has the great merit of exhibiting the aversion on the part of authorities to any change in its most startling form. The evidence of the present Head Master is a gem in its way. If the Commissioners thought they were going to get any encouragement from him, they were very much mistaken. They were more especially anxious to obtain from him some admission that it was a desirable thing that boys at an English public school should gain some knowledge of the French language. But they worked quite in vain. He plainly stated that he would not devote a single day of the regular schoolwork to learning French. The classical languages, he says, must be the basis of all education and mental training ; but then they are in themselves distasteful to boys, who only with great difficulty and much laborious perseverance, win their way and gain a hold upon them. Here, however, the peculiar Eton Odic force comes in, and prevents all the laborious preseverance of the Eton boys (subject, of course, to their attendance on cricket) having better results than those described by the Dean of Christchurch. It was no purpose that the Commissioners invited the Head Master to consider that at Rugby the study of French was made a regular part of the school work, and yet that the classical attainments of average Rugbeians were certainly as great as those of average Etonians. Eton, it is replied, is a very peculiar place, and nothing can be learnt there except classics, and not even the grammar in them. Mr. Walter, the member for Berkshire, who attended spontaneously on the Commission in the character of the supremely contented parent of six sons, observed, that at Eton "no one was such that nothing but good food and being always out of doors enabled boys to live there at all, and that therefore this imperfect acquisition of the rudiments was very natural ; and no one could believe or assert more heartily that as a general mental training and preparation for future life, it was superb and unique." There can be little fear lest this training should be interfered with if Eton is left itself. The history of the French master at that institution is what is vulgarly termed a caution. The late Prince Consort, having an imperfect acquaintance with the advantages of the real adulterated Etom system of classical instruction, tried to get modern language, and especially French, taught there. The present French master, M. Tarver, has for twenty years been endeavouring to carry out what the Prince recommended. But his life has been one of constant disappointment. In the first place, he had trust upon him as his assistant an Italian gentleman, not because this Italian gentleman could teach French, but because he was there with nothing whatever to do, and so the Head Master determined to utilize him. The unhappy French master frequently remonstrated, but in vain. There Signor Sinibaldi was, and no one would learn Italian from him ; so, rather than waste him, he must be set to teach French. But the greatest terror of the French master is that the boys come to him exactly as they please, and do as much or as little as they like. Theoretically, when the French master "loses sight of a boy for any length of time, he sends up his name to the Head Master. Twice under the reign of the present Head Master M. Tarver has tried the effects of this process. On the first occasion, the boys reported "came back from the Head Master rather triumphantly to say that the visitation had been very mild." On the second occasion, the Head Master took no notice whatever of the report. Not satisfied with the result of his applications to the supreme authority, M. Tarver has on many occasions reported boys to their tutors. The tutors, however, have got sickened and disgusted with these complaints, and even the most considerate and attentive of them go no further than to "placard" the report, as it is called. That is, they pin the report against the wall without saying a word about it to any one, which is supposed to be a "delicate attention to the report without inflicting too much pain upon the pupil."

It ought, however, to be said that a means has lately been contrived by which the French master may take the remedy into his own hands.

By special permission of the Head Master, he is now allowed to send by a servant a note asking the absent boys of his class why they do not attend. But, as the boys never answer these polite inquiries, what, as M. Tarvar justly, observes, is the good of this ?

It appears that in former years there was much more literary activity at Eton than there is now. Mr. Coleridge, whose name has been so long associated with the school, tells us that formerly any average boy of ordinary taste at Eton had, on leaving school, read much of the English poets, and believed that one of English history, as well as other literature. He goes on to say that he remembers the time when the boys used to devour greedily every poem of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Southey, and other modern poets, as fast as they came out. There was a perfect rush to get the first copies of the *Corsair*. "The old English dramatists, a great deal of Dryden, a great deal of Pope, and an immense deal of other English poetry, were then read at Eton by the better set of boys, and now I doubt whether you would find many boys out of the whole 800 that Eton contains who have read ten plays of Shakspeare." The Oppidans, also—that is, about 770 of the boys at Eton—appear to have relinquished any attempt to distinguish themselves even in classics and the Newcastle Scholarship has, for the last seven years, been always gained by a Colleger. Every one allows that the Collegers work capitally, for neither the Odic force nor the depressing Eton air seems to tell on them, but the other 770 boys really feel quite unequal to any exertion. And still we are sorry to find that the masters do not enjoy a better opinion of themselves as much as might be expected and wished. They are literally borne down with hard work, as Mr. Coleridge tells us, only that the work is so contrived that it ends in the results stated by the Dean of Christchurch. In some slight measure, perhaps, the comparative want of success may flow from the books which the Eton masters and boys unhappily have to adopt. We acknowledged that two of the ordinary classical text books are as bad as they well can be, but it appears that the publisher to the College has got an enormous back-stock of them, and it is considered unfair to teach this portion of the classics better until the publisher has cleared his warehouses. Parents as contented as Mr. Walter will console themselves by reflecting that, if the books their sons use are bad, the mutton they eat is juicy and plentiful, and that twenty-seven hours of cricket weekly will probably counteract the effects of the Eton atmosphere. The Commissioners have at least enabled parents to understand what Eton is, and how it is managed ; and so long as the parents do not object to pay two hundred a year for each boy who has a plentiful supply of mutton and cricket and lays the foundation of future wisdom by an exclusive but imperfect knowledge of the rudiments of classics, there is great difficulty in saying how Eton can be improved. There are many persons connected with Eton, and more especially Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Johnson, who seem to have a very clear and reasonable idea of the improvements that might be effected ; but, if the Head-Master and the parents are satisfied with the present arrangements, it is not easy to see how any change is to be introduced. We do not feel sure but what, this day ten years, the French master will be still sending his ineffectual notes to absentee pupils, and the publisher's store of worthless text-books will be still unexhausted. The only chance, however, of something better lay in giving publicity to a full exposition of the present system, and thus much at least has been secured by the intervention of the Commissioners.

A DIALOGUE.

(*From All Round the World.*)

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men !"

"Trim," said my uncle Toby, stooping down to knock the ashes out of his pipe on the hearth, and growing very red in the face as he did so, "Trim, do you ever see the *Oudh Mail* ?"

"An' please your Honor," quoth Trim, "I have subscribed to six copies of it, for a twelve month."

"Six copies !" cried my uncle Toby, opening his eyes in unfeigned astonishment, "and what in the world can you do with six copies ?"

"In the first place," said Trim, clapping a hand on each of his capacious pockets, as if he feared something had suddenly slipped therefrom "I send one to my m

FROM SUNDERLAND.
909 Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.
1175 Lydia, Williams.
159 Tyrhjoe.
450 Tunnevelly—W. I. S. Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones.

FROM NEWCASTLE.
315 Carlocа.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
930 Agincourt, Williams—Potts Brothers, & Co.

FROM BOSTON. Jan. 7
Sydenham.
85 Jessie Anne—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.
474 Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
1202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
725 Lady Valiant, Tollie.
345 Jagua, Page.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
379 Southern Cross.

FROM NEWPORT.
946 G. W. Duncan.
902 Samoset.
Gurtands—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.
Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.
2490 Atalanta, Lostes.
575 Favorite, Benti.
517 Ningpo, Miners.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
1661 Great Australia, Smellie. Feb. 9
1557 Hazapur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky) Jan. 25
811 Northam—Acland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew. Feb. 4

FROM CHINA.
410 Canada.
992 St. Bernard, Mason, Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12

FROM CALCUTTA.
1175 Anne Royden, Affleck—L. Brothers & Co. March 10
" Arbosthan. March 1
1118 Astronomer. April 1
Atiet Rahaman. March 16
Avashay. March 10
Bella Brown.
City of Palaces.
588 Comete.
1056 Day Dream.
819 Fatte Shah Allum. March 24
634 Fort William. March 22
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Futhalol Aziz. March 19
427 Good Success.
1444 H. C. Kidston.
Indian.
637 L. W. Brockman.
409 Jadelmaan.
816 Jessie Coffin. (put back) Feb. 25
453 Johanna—A. H. Huscbe & Co. March 18
John Bright (s) Bethan. March 24
560 Jehangheer.
1231 King Arthur.
800 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
Marquard Family. March 9
664 Mary Ann. Feb. 19
Matuara March 21
1153 Meliecte.
Merle Blance.
Morning Star. March 2
994 Portland.
868 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
692 Raby Castle.
698 Schah Jehan.
268 Teazer.
874 Tintoe. March 19
1089 Ticonderoga. March 9
Turkey Feb. 6
1245 Western Empire. April 1

FROM MAULMAIN.
1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.

FROM MADRAS COAST.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Hunke & Co.
531 Hurkaro,—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1619 Almora, Groves.
833 Arawinta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Bushire, Black. Mar 9
133 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny Dec. 3
1194 Herald. Dec. 20
1163 India, Guthrie.
1094 North, Brown.—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1435 Robert Seddon, Beats.
734 Shannon.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.
1344 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 3

FROM PLYMOUTH.
519 Antipodes, Rogers—Munnyth & Co.
1190 Schah Zhadeh—Iron Ship Company.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 20, *Indiana*, Smyth, from London 11th January— touched at Cape of Good Hope 5th March, and Madras 17th April; *Alpine*, Telmore, from Galle 18th April, touched at Pondicherry and Madras 16th; *Lightning, North Empire, Beau Monde*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,232,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices.—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	Sight	2s. 0¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-66 cts. "
" 3 Do.	Do.	2-61 " "
"	Sight	2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits as follows:

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UE CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office—LONDON. | Branch—Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand (Head Office)	.....		2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6	5 "
" 12	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and Accounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of Safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. C. ERAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s. 1½d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand		do.	2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Allahabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month in the current case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

"	4	do.	2s. 1d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
		On demand	2s. 0d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ..... 10 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	4 " "
Do.	12	do.	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRIQUES REVNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROGANI, ESQ.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
THE PESTONJEE BHOJEE HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	.....	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three "	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
Two "	.....	2s. 0½d. do.
One "	.....	2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.		2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable at par.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an

do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
do.	3	o.	do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's Bills, Draft on Bombay, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of England Bombay minimum rate of discount, or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

By order, E. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	" 6	"	" 5	" "
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	" "

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0d. do.

Scotland and Ireland ..... do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee			
4	Do.	.....	at 2s. 1d. "
3	Do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d. "
2	Do.	.....	at 2s. 0½d. "
1	Do.	.....	at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	.....		at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 " "
Do.	12	do.	6 " "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless on special terms arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On income or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,

Do.	at 3	"	at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Scotland		"	} 2s. 0½d. "
Do. Ireland		"	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per cb. per annum

Do.	3 months sight	3 " "
Do.	6 "	4 " "
Do.	12 "	5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips,
Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
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